

# THE



# MAN.

NO. 34.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR "THE MAN."

Ma, Editor,—Having but very lately arrived in this country, it is with some reluctance that I thus appear so soon before American citizens, and perhaps I should not now do it but for instances having come to my own knowledge of Bankites being decidedly friendly (as you have stated before) to that ever corrupt and rotten system called the British Constitution, which system to me, as a mechanic, to my regret I too well know. Although I am neither a native of England, of Scotland, nor of doubly oppressed Ireland, yet I have spent the last twelve years between those countries, and principally in and about London, and having associated with the Political Unions more or less, I believe I understand the English system pretty fairly, and have quitted it with the utmost disgust. Knowing it to be made of nothing but inequality, corruption, and tyranny, it is with no little astonishment that I find a single American native telling me that I have left the finest system in the known world; but, thus talked to by the Bankites, I think it my duty to lay open a few of the most prominent features of this so much admired system before my fellow mechanics of the country liberated, at the risk of life itself, by the united efforts of a Washington, a Paine, a Jefferson, a Lafayette, and a Franklin.

First, they admire a Hereditary Monarchy; therefore they are governed by a King or Queen, who may be a child, or, as it is now, a man who never had abilities to fill the lowest public office, and who, in this his second childhood, allows himself, as is well known, to be governed principally by his young wife, ignorant too, as she must be, of England, she being a foreigner; yet this thing, by virtue of being King, can, when ever he pleases, in opposition to an *unanimous* vote of all the Parliament, refuse to sign a bill with his name to make it law; or again, he can, whenever he pleases, create as many new peers as to out vote the other side of any question, thus absolutely ruling a whole nation.

The next admired thing of the Bankites is a hereditary House of Lords, whose interest is so combined with that of the monarchy, that they are never found pressing the King to pass a single good law. As with the kingly office, so with them, it is their interest to keep up all abuses.

The third thing admired must be a lower house, or as there called, a House of Commons, chosen for a whole *seven years*; and as you Americans too well know how your own Senate represent ye at present, I leave it to you to say how a House of Commons represent the English people, when I tell you that only one in twenty have a vote, and for want of that invaluable treasure possessed by Americans, the *vote by ballot*, those few who have votes dare not refuse to vote for their rich, aristocratic, and titled landlords. Thus you will see why all laws are made for the rich.

The fourth thing admired by the Bank men is the combination of Church and State, priestly law makers proved, in the House of Peers, never, in a whole century, to have voted for the people!

The fifth thing to be mentioned, as admired by the aristocratic Bank men, is a country of rich and poor, the rich living in idleness and luxury, and the poor working from fifteen to twenty out of every twenty-four hours, and half starved in the bargain.

The sixth thing admired, by the rich Bank men, is the power to make Taxes on all things, animate or inanimate, dead or alive. Nay, the very light of Heaven itself is taxed in England.

The seventh and last thing I shall now mention a particularly liked by the Bankites, the friends of all monopolies and corruption: the power to tax a newspaper, the intellectual light. In England every sheet is taxed to not less than eight cents, making not less than fourteen cents a paper, thus putting it out of the power of the honest, industrious, productive, class to watch a single move of the rich. The aristocracy well know, that did the poor but know their rights, their own idleness would be ended in a week.

The above remarks I have thought it a duty to lay before you, fellow-mechanics of America, and will you support men friendly to such a system? Will you not, at the coming Election, continue to proclaim to the world,

Mankind are all stamped equal at their birth,  
Virtue, alone, the difference makes on earth.

Thus said, fellow-men, I will conclude by saying that I am a disciple of the Jeffersonian school, consequently for upholding of JACKSON by all fair means, and for putting down the Bank and the friends of the English system. And, Mr. Editor, proceed as you have to this day, and I am your brother in the sacred cause of Equality.

R. I. COSMOPOLITE.

P. S. If agreeable, Mr. Editor, I shall send you a few short letters, (as time may permit,) giving your readers some notion of the characters of the political parties and men now the most prominent in England. [We shall be glad to make room for them.—Ed.]

## MORE INSTANCES OF BANK TYRANNY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, of the house of J. & B. Marshall, says publicly that he has a thousand men in his employment, and that he has told them that if every dog of them does not vote against the Jackson ticket, he will discharge them.—*Eve. Post.*

DOCTOR FEDERAL VANDENBURGH says he has discharged a man worth five dollars a day to him because he was a Jackson man.—*Ib.*

RICHARD F. CARMAN, of No. 15 Mill street, stated yesterday, in the presence of several gentlemen, that he had discharged one of the men in his employment, who refused to vote against the administration of the General Government at the ensuing election. The man stated he would starve with his wife and children before he would desert his principles. Carman himself states that he was a good man, and had been in his employment nine years. We cannot sufficiently admire the unblushing effrontery of this man in trumpeting forth his own infamous conduct. Fellow-citizens, do we live in a land of equal rights?—Is not the coming election emphatically a contest between the aristocracy, on the one side, and the people on the other?—*Ib.*

A Mr. WOODRUFF, who has figured rather conspicuously at some of the Bank meetings, is among the number of those who openly act on the principle of proscription. How many of his carpenters has he discharged because they chose to form their political opinions for themselves? "Now, go hurrah for Jackson, and see if that will feed your wives and children." The butcher, of whom he refused to buy meat any longer, because he is opposed to the Bank and in favor of the Administration, is not a person likely to be driven from his ground by losing the sale of a few sirloins.

A respectable house painter was asked, a few days ago, by one of his wealthy employers, on which side he intended to vote in the coming election, and making answer that he should support the democratic ticket—"Then I shall no longer support you," said the aristocrat. "I cannot consent to give my patronage" (*patronage!* fie, what a word!—it savors of aristocracy)—"I cannot consent to give my patronage to a man who is in favor of measures which are bringing so much distress on the community. You can make out your bill, and henceforth I must give my business to some other painter." "Oh, very well," replied the citizen whose right of suffrage was thus assailed, "you may give your custom to whomsoever you please; but if you expect to command my vote by the threat, you commit a great blunder, as well as a great piece of impertinence; for let me tell you, sir, rich as you are, you, with the Bank of the United States at your back, have not money enough to buy me."—*Eve. Post.*

One of the Biddleites, a Mr. N. J. Hubbard, a broker doing business in Broad street, made the following declaration—"That if his porter, his carman, or any man in his employ, does not vote as he says or dictates, and that against the present administration, he will discharge him by G—d: and that you (those to whom the declaration was made) may promulgate this and be d—d." So much for Mr. Hubbard. Now hear Mr. Abraham Staggs, one of the proprietors of the North River steamboats, he says, every man employed on the boats, from the piler of pine wood at 6d. a cord to the engineers, unless they vote as he directs them, and that against the present administration, shall be discharged from employment. Will the bone and sinew of this great Republic submit to such aristocratic domination. We may fearlessly answer no?—*Dem. Chro.*

## THE MAN.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

The MECHANICS, ARTISANS, and other WORKING MEN, opposed to discharges from employment on account of political opinions, opposed to the Recharter of the United States Bank, and friendly to the measures of our worthy and respected President for restoring the Constitutional Currency, are invited to meet at TAMMANY HALL, on Wednesday evening next, April 2d, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted in order to meet and counteract the great efforts at present making by our would be Aristocracy to perpetuate one of the worst Monopolies that ever existed in our country.

## THE STONE CUTTERS.

We have been much amused by an account of a meeting called in the name of the Stone Cutters on Friday evening last, somewhere in the Eighth Ward. The call of the meeting was signed, we believe, by 169 persons, many of whom are not entitled to a vote, and some of whom are known to be opposed to the Bank, but, strange to relate! not one half of the number of persons who signed the call were present at the meeting! and of those who were present, many were mere spectators, opposed to the proceedings. The principal and we believe only speaker at this *stone cutters'* meeting was ROBERT WALKER, a shoemaker, who, within the last three years, has boxed the political compass, and ended by joining the prescriptive Bank party. This turncoat gentleman made a flaming Bank speech of about an hour in length, using language and advocating sentiments so similar to those which he formerly condemned as to convince at least a portion of his audience that some removal of deposits has produced the remarkable change in his views.

We were quite entertained by our informant's account of Mr. Walker's speech: one of his statements is worthy of particular notice. He stated that his fellow turncoat, SELDEN, had said to one of the Bank Delegations to Washington, that if the elections in New York should go against the administration, FORTY VOTES would be changed in the House of Representatives!!! This statement may be of more importance than the authority on which it is made may seem to indicate. Who knows that a portion of Biddle's Secret Service Fund has not produced an agreement on the part of some members of the House of Representatives to vote for some humbug modification of the Bank charter, provided they can be furnished with the pretence that the opinions of their constituents have changed on the subject?!!! We should be unwilling to suspect such a thing, had we not the most convincing evidence that many grave and dignified legislators of the other House have pocketed Bank funds as the price of their apostacy; but, with that evidence staring us in the face, does not Selden's assertion furnish inducement for the greater exertion to defeat the Bank party, and not only to beat them, but to do it by an overwhelming vote, at the coming election?

As to the attempt to make it appear that the STONE CUTTERS are in favor of the Bank party, it is all fudge! The majority even of the employing Stone Cutters are MEN, and refused to sign the Bank call; and the employed opposed to the Mammoth number at least three to one of their opponents, including among the latter those who lent their names through fear of a discharge from employment, but who will vote AGAINST the miscreants who have exerted such an influence over them.

The ship Rhone has arrived from Havre, with dates to the 16th ult. She brings no news of importance except the melancholy tidings that the venerable La Fayette is dangerously ill.

CAPITAL.—The Bank men called meetings of the Cabinet Makers and Printers, in different rooms, at the Shakespeare, on Saturday night. In the cabinet makers' meeting, the Anti-Bank men numbered ten to one of the Bankites, elected their officers, and passed resolutions almost unanimously! The Bank printers, also, finding that they would be greatly outnumbered, did not assemble at all at the place advertised for holding the meeting. The printers who met, about one hundred, passed resolutions in favor of acting independently at the election, without attaching themselves to any party.

The Bank printers, we hear, met at the City Saloon, where the celebrated Mr. Chandler acted as Chairman, and Mr. Miner of the American (a carpenter) as Secretary. This Mr. Miner as well as Mr. Townsend of the Daily Advertiser, who was also conspicuous, are both rat employers! The editors of the Courier, Mercantile, and Commercial were also present!!! Pretty chaps these to take the lead at a printers' meeting!

POLISH EMIGRANTS.—Two Austrian frigates, the Guerrier and the Hebe, have arrived at this port from Trieste, after a passage of about four months from Trieste, and 41 days from Gibraltar, the former with 93 Polish passengers, and the latter with 141. Mr. Fitzsimmons Calhoun, of Philadelphia, has acted as pilot from Gibraltar, and is the only American on board. We hope these victims of despotism will receive a hearty welcome to our shores.

FIRE.—About half past ten o'clock on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the lower story of the hardware store of Tysen & Mason, No. 20 Exchange Place, which was extinguished with great promptitude by the firemen, before it could ascend to the upper stories. It appeared that the fire had commenced under the counter, in the back part of the store, as the floor and counter were burnt through in that part. The stock was considerably damaged by the fire and water together.

ATROCIOUS.—The Philadelphia Chronicle advises the Girard Bank not to give up the Deposites in the event of the directors deciding that the Bank shall no longer be the Agent of the Government. Should the Bank condescend to such villainy, we have no doubt that a remedy will be found.

On the 28th, the Senate of the United States decided, by a vote of 28 to 18, that the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposits are unsatisfactory (to them,) and, of course, that they ought to be restored. We should acquiesce in this decision of the Senate, but for one reason, which is that they do not represent the people.

The Bankites are trying to get up a procession of the TRADES! How little chance they have of succeeding in this attempt may be inferred from the fact that at the meeting of the Convention of the Trades' Union, on Wednesday evening last, on a question whether the proceedings of the Convention should be published in the Courier & Enquirer, the Evening Post was substituted by a vote of twenty-six to five! A motion that the proceedings should be published in the Evening Star met with the same fate.

Several respectable persons have called upon us to say that they have been intruded upon by animals representing themselves as agents of the "Independent (Bank) Republican" party, who have catechised them with respect to the ticket that they mean to vote for at the coming election, and requested them to give their names, for some purpose not made known. We are gratified to learn that some of these impudent intruders have been sent off "with a flea in their ear."

We understand that some individuals are endeavoring to produce a combination among the merchants who sell Domestic goods, to refuse to do business with such manufacturers in the country as will not oppose the measures of the Administration. It is evident that the Bankites have lost what little reason they possessed.



## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Mr. Webster rose and said, he would correct, or alter, a notice he gave on Tuesday evening. He wished now to say that he should call up the bill for continuing the Bank for six years, on Monday, the 21st of April.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate upwards of two hours in support of his resolutions.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Mr. Chilton Allan addressed the house until the expiration of the hour in opposition to Mr. Mardis's resolution.

Mr. Ellsworth, of Conn. then took the floor in opposition to the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the subject of Mr. Secretary Taney's Report, and concluded his speech at a little past 3 o'clock: when Mr. Choate, of Mass. obtained the floor; and the House adjourned, (by Yeas and Nays,) 85 to 69.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Mr. Van Schaick presented the remonstrance of the New York butchers, against the act regulating the weighing of beef.

The bill to amend the act for the constructing of the Chenango canal, was received from the assembly and referred to the committee on finance. [This bill authorises the commissioners of the canal fund to issue stock redeemable after the year 1845.]

The Committee of the Whole passed several sections of the bill to incorporate the city of Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, March 28.

Mr. Tracy presented the remonstrance of 666 inhabitants of Jefferson co., against the repeal of the law allowing botanic practice.

Mr. Edmonds reported against the petition for the incorporation of the Columbian Fire Insurance Company, in the city of New York.

Bills reported: To increase the capital stock of the National Bank, in the city of New York; to amend the charter of the Long Island Insurance Company; to incorporate the second associate church in the city of New York; in favor of the bill from the assembly for the relief of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, with amendments, and, on motion of Mr. Edwards, it was made the special order of the day for tomorrow.

The senate concurred in the resolution from the assembly, to suspend the 8th joint rule, for the purpose of considering a bill to alter the charters of all the banks incorporated under the safety fund act, so as to reduce and limit the circulation of bank bills.

The bill to amend the act authorising the construction of the Chenango Canal was read a third time and passed.

Several more sections of the bill to incorporate the City of Brooklyn were passed in committee of the whole.

## ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY March 27.

Mr. Strong reported a bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic orphan asylum in the village of Brooklyn.

The bill to amend the act providing for the construction of the Chenango Canal was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the report of the Agent of the Auburn prison was ordered to be printed. [Mr. H. took the occasion to give notice that the select committee on the several petitions relative to state prison competition, would be prepared to report either on Saturday or Monday.]

The committee of the whole, Mr. Shays in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal so much of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, as relates to courts held by justices of the peace. Mr. Haight moved to amend the bill so as to allow the defendant six days from the rendition of the judgement to file the affidavit required by the bill. This gave rise to a discussion which was prolonged until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, March 28.

Mr. Hone reported a bill relative to brokers and stock jobbing. [Authorises the Mayor of the city of New York to to license brokers in that city, who are required to take an oath to support the constitution of this state and of the United States, and to conform to the provisions of this act and the Revised Statutes relative to brokers—each to give a bond in the penalty of \$10,000—and to pay a license fee for the benefit the institution for the deaf and dumb in that city.]

Mr. Marvin, from the select committee to which was referred, on the recommendation of the committee of nine, the bill to incorporate the New York Methodist ministers' mutual and society, submitted a report, rejecting the bill; which, on motion of Mr. McKnight and after some remarks from him in favor of the bill, was laid on the table.

## NONIMPRISONMENT ACT.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Shays in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal so much of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt as relates to courts held by justices of the peace.

The amendment to the 2d section of the bill, offered by Mr. Haight, extending the time for the filing, by the defendant, of his inventory, to six days after the rendition of the judgement, was lost after some debate, and the section passed. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

## Correspondence of "The Man."

ALBANY, March 27th, 1834.

MR. GEO. H. EVANS—

The assembly yesterday went into Committee of the Whole on the bill relative to imprisonment for debt. The first section of this bill repeals so much of the existing nonimprisonment law as relates to debts of fifty dollars and under; in other phrase, so much of the statute of 1831 as relates to Justices' Courts. If the present bill contained no other than the provision above mentioned, the old Justices' Court law would be re-established, and with it a repetition of all the oppression which was practised under it. But such is not the fact. The new bill contains many other and salutary provisions, which, with others contemplated to be incorporated in the bill, will, we trust, not only preserve the principle of the now existing nonimprisonment law, but will probably be better and more efficient than any preceding statute on the subject to which it relates. In virtue of it, no citizen can be arrested or imprisoned for debt against whom there shall or may be no prima facie or preliminary evidence of doing wrong or of intention to do so: and I have no doubt that it will reach the property of the fraudulent more effectually than any law we have yet had. An attempt was made to repeal the whole nonimprisonment law of 1831. This proposition was promptly put down by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Herttell, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Bowne, Mr. Ingall, Mr. Clary, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Stevenson, spoke against it. Mr. Barnes (the mover of the proposition) and one other (only) advocated it. It is a fact worthy of notice, that of the nine gentlemen who entered their *veto* against the total repeal of the existing nonimprisonment law, eight are lawyers. This is a truth which is very honorable to the Bar of this State, and which goes far to refute the slander which has by many been too often propagated, to create a belief that the lawyers were in favor of the barbarous practice of the indiscriminate incarceration of debtors.

Three o'clock P. M.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, had the nonimprisonment law again under consideration—discussed till the hour of adjournment without taking the question on a motion to amend the second section of the bill. This amendment, however, does not involve the essential principle of the bill.

## THE GREAT HUMDRAGON PROCESSION.

MECHANICS—From what source has originated the present attempt to introduce politics into the different trades of our city and break down the grand safeguard of your rights, the TRADES' UNION? I will tell you. It was originated in the Merchants' Exchange, among the Merchants, by an Irish orange man, who is not a citizen, and who openly despises and condemns every institution of our Country, and is opposed to every principle for which we contend; who is paid for publishing 3000 of a penny Bank paper!

## A WORKING MAN.

A drunken fellow of the name of Joseph Perkins went into the house of Mrs. Williams No. 9 1-2 Chatham st. on Saturday afternoon, and was very abusive, and upon being requested to go out, he struck Mrs. Williams a severe blow on the neck, which nearly brought her to the floor. He was secured and put in Bridewell.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A New Orleans paper of the 11th inst. says: "On the evening of the 9th inst. when some gentlemen were amusing themselves shooting with pistols at the Lake, an experienced young man took in his hand a hair trigger pistol, and when in the act of preparing to shoot he touched the trigger—the pistol went off and the ball passed through the body of Mr. B. B. Butler, a highly respectable gentleman, entering at the point of the third rib, and passing out at the side of the spine. He died of hemorrhage in a few hours after the accident."

## POLICE OFFICE.

SATURDAY MORNING—Before Justice Hopson.

Stansbury Acres, a gentleman of color, hadn't a cent of change last night, and he felt as dry as a cob. "What the deuce shall I do?" said he. As he was going along the street, he spied a nice demijohn at the door of a wine merchant, and a thought struck him, "If I can steal this, without any one seeing me, it will last all day Sunday." Accordingly he took possession of it, and hadn't gone far before a watchman nabbed him. He was put in a demijohn in the Park.

Reuben Enyard, 236 Washington street, attempted to break open a house. Committed.

Martha Cantwell hadn't taken a drop 'afore last night in a terrible time, and she had a most almighty tooth ache. She put a little rum in to stop it, and it slipt right down her throat. She put in some more, and that went down—tried it again—and again—and she couldn't get the blam'd stuff to stay there. At last she got mad, and she swore she *would* keep it there—and she poured out all that was left of half a pint of the best mixed Jamaica, and held it in her mouth for about five minutes, as near as she could recollect; at last that went down too, just as slick as nothing. "Oh, dear," says she, "it's too bad now, an't it, your honor."

Mag. What did you get so drunk for?

Pris. Why, your honor, you see I tried to stop the plaguy thing from achin', but I couldn't.

Mag. Well, I advise you, when you have the tooth ache again, to let rum alone.

Pris. Yes, your honor, if you'll let me go now, I'll promise not to get so again.

Mag. I am afraid you will have the tooth ache if I let you go.

Pris. No I won't your honor.

Mag. Well, go home, and see that you don't get brought here again, for if you do, I shall send you to bridewell.

Pris. Thank you, your honor.

Mag. No, you needn't thank me. Go.

William Davis, and Henry Phillips, a couple of "old salts," came ashore yesterday—belonged to a temperance craft; and they went to make up for the grog they *hadn't* dranked last night. They got so much aboard, however, that they run ashore. Discharged.

Lucretia McGraw got a little more in her head last night, than a lady ought to have. Discharged.

William Fairburn was found last night by a watchman, on the corner of Mott and Grand streets, on the side walk. "What a pity," says he to the watchman—and he stuck out his right foot—"what a pity 'tis our infernal Corporation should allow such piles of mud to lay along the streets. Look there now; I've stept in one clean up over my new shoes. It's a pity if a gentleman can't go where he pleases, without being stuck in a mud heap." The watchman escorted him to the watch house, and he was discharged.

John McGregor Darling went singing up Chatham street last night—

"John Darling, he knows that his father lives well,  
And his father, he knows that John Darling lives well."

He didn't live so well, though, but he thought he might live better by stealing a box of shoes from a "nimble nine-pence" store. Committed.—*Eve. Transcript.*

[REPORTED FOR "THE MAN."]

SUNDAY MORNING—Before Justice Wyman.

John Benman and Daniel Wright, young blacks, were brought up for stealing a firkin of butter from the Store of Mr. Reynolds.

Mag. What business do you follow, sir? (speaking to Daniel.)

Pris. I don't know, sir.

Mag. Where do you sleep at night?

Pris. Generally in the Market, sir.

Mag. Well, I shall send you both to Bridewell.

John Van Horn got a horn too much last night, and was very noisy. Discharged.

Mary Alfred, picks up old bones and rags for a living—made eighteen pence yesterday and bought a pint of good old Jamaica—(you didn't catch her drinking mix't liquors, not she,) and it completely upset her—she hadn't been drunk afore in a long time. She promised not to get so again, for she didn't like to "pick oakum" a bit. Discharged.

A couple of citizens of Missouri recently opened a correspondence with Col. Crockett, asking his consent to be nominated for the Presidency. The Col. says, in answer, that he don't quite think himself fit for the office, and he had a little rather not run for it; but, says he, "if you think you can run me in as President, just go ahead."

What is the meaning of a "minor canon" in the affairs of the church? "A son of a gun, to be sure," was the reply.—*English Paper.*

The following lamentable scene occurred a few days ago in the police office at Moulins:—A woman having been ill treated by her husband, summoned him before the Magistrate, when a violent altercation ensued, and the wife became so enraged that she denounced her husband as the perpetrator of a murder committed in the year 1815, on the high road near Chalons. Upon this, the man, who has been long established at Moulins as a porter, and was in great repute as worthy of trust, was immediately committed to prison; and the woman, who had been urged by her passion to divulge a crime of which she only was cognizant, endeavored to retract her declaration, and finding that unavailing, fainted in the office.—*French paper.*

A German Physician has published a Medical tract; in which he maintains, that ladies of weak nerves should not be permitted to sleep alone. It is said this book is in great demand.

Idleness is the parent of vice.

## DEATHS.

March 29, Abigail, wife of Jeremiah Cornwall, in her 28th year.

March 27, Sarah, wife of John Jacob Astor, in her 73d year.

March 29, Elizabeth, wife of George Scott, aged 55.

March 29, Caroline, daughter of Lewis Stewart, in her fourth year.

March 29, Samuel Williams, aged 56.

## PASSENGERS.

By the Rhone, from Havre—J. A. Tardey and lady, of New York; Mrs. Rally and two daughters, and P. Hammassel, of Paris; J. Shelling, of N. York; J. Waeber, of Penn., and 14 in the steerage.

By the McCobb, from Matanzas—H. Williams, and R. G. Carbaga.

A General meeting of the JOURNEYMEN CORDWAINERS of the city of New York is requested, *tomorrow evening*, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, to express their views on the measures of the Administration, in relation to the Currency. mh31 1t

The Democratic Republican Young Men of the City of New York, friendly to the General and State Administrations, and the known usages of the Republican Party, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, THIS EVENING, (Monday, March 31,) at half past seven o'clock, to express their views of the attempts now making to interfere with the freedom and purity of our election, and to rally for the coming contest between the People and the Banks.

New York, 27th March, 1834.

[Signatures to appear in the Evening Post.]

## MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The regular monthly meeting will be held on Tuesday Evening, the 2d April, at half past seven o'clock, in the rooms, City Hall. mh31 2t

HENRY DURELL, Secretary.

## PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. and Mrs. Wood,) the Opera of CINDERELLA.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Rhone, Rockett, from Havre, Feb. 16, to Bolton, Fox & Livingston.  
Ship Clematis, Evans, 109 days from Canton, to M. Bruen.  
Ship Statira, Woglam, Savannah, 7 days.  
Ship Saluda, Nichols, Charleston, 5 days.  
Austrian frigate Gueriera, Com. Colonel Baron Bandiera, from Trieste, via Gibraltar, Feb. 14, with Polish refugees.  
Austrian frigate Abbe, Capt. Baron Saurdeaux, from Trieste, via Gibraltar, Feb. 14, with Polish refugees.  
Brig Hampton, Ward, 49 days from Cowes.  
Brig McCobb, Batchelor, Matanzas, 12th inst, to Richardson & McCobb.  
Schooners Emeline, Sawyer, from Franklin, La.; Tropic, Wilmington;  
John M. Bandel, Hallock, Norfolk; Neptune, Bailey, St. Mark's; Hyperion, Portland; Deborah, Rath; Avon, Hartford; Amanda and Sarah, Delaware; Balance, Boston; Nile, do.; South Boston, do.; Turd, do.; Empire, do.; Tigress, do.; Pequot, do.; Atlas, do.; Adventurer, do.  
Sloops George, from Nantucket; Herald, Providence; New York, do.; Three Brothers, Fall River; Amaranth, New Haven.

## CLEARED.

Ships Troy, Allen, New Orleans; Osprey, Gaylord, do.; Agnes, Bennett, Savannah—Barques Poacher, Frink, New Orleans; Statira, Curtis, Richmond—Brigs Powhatan, Chase, Cowes and a market; Monument, Eaton, Amsterdam; Lawrence, Hull, Charleston; Post Captain, Nobre, Rio Janeiro, via Richmond; Ellen, Patten, Portsmouth—Schooners Leopold, Gardner, Montego Bay, Jan.; Roarer, Nickerson, St. Thomas; Daniel Webster, Johnston, Apalachicola; Orono, Havens, Franklin, La.; Fixture, Norcott, Swansboro; Franklin, Eldridge, Philadelphia; Effort, Bell, Richmond; George Wheaton, Somers, do.

**INSURANCE ON LETTERS.**—Money sent by mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the Post Office, N. York. mh29 1t

**WANTED**—A Carrier, to distribute this paper in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 6 Thames street. mh29

**WANTED**—Two or three more active Men, of good address, to take routes of "The Man." Apply immediately. mh17

"THE MAN" is published daily at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.

Advertisements 75c. a sq. 1st time, 25c. each time afterwards. L&L